

## REMARKS

A marked-up version of the claims is enclosed. Claims 1-19 are pending and are all rejected. The independent claims are claims 1, 2, 10-15, and 19.

All of the objections and indefiniteness rejections of the previous Official Action have been withdrawn. Independent claims 1-2 and 10-15 are no longer rejected as anticipated by *Chaney* (U.S. Patent No. 5,867,207), and instead are rejected as obvious from *Chaney*. Independent claims 1-2 and 10-15 are still rejected as anticipated by *Teresawa* (U.S. Patent No. 6,147,714).

Regarding independent claim 19, that claim is now rejected as anticipated by *Teresawa*, but independent claim 19 **is not rejected as obvious from *Chaney* or anticipated by *Chaney***. As stated in the previous response, claim 19 is the same as claim 1 except that the words “non-numerically descriptive” are used instead of “textual.” Therefore, claim 1 is now cancelled, and the dependencies of claims 3 and 6-9 are changed from claim 1 to claim 19. Likewise, independent claims 2 and 10-15 are amended merely by inserting the words “non-numerically descriptive” instead of “textual.” Thus, **all of the claims are now clearly distinguished from *Chaney***, without introducing any new issues.

### **The Final Official Action is Problematic**

On page nine of the final Official Action, the following statement indicates a serious problem:

“[E]xaminer asserts that the names used in *Teresawa* are valid for all the customers that receive the data, since *Teresawa* does not discuss a tiered system wherein the names of services are changed across the network.”

Applicant respectfully contends that the omission of a tiered feature in *Teresawa* cannot reasonably or logically demonstrate the inclusion in *Teresawa* of any feature comparable to the present claimed invention. For an anticipation rejection to be valid under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), the “identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim.” *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Even if the final Official Action were citing *Teresawa* to support an obviousness rejection instead of an anticipation rejection, the final Official Action is contending that omission of an element in the prior art supports the rejection, whereas omission of an element in the claimed invention would be the proper way to support an obviousness rejection. See MPEP § 2144.04(II)(A).

**Teresawa Does Not Anticipate or Suggest the Present Claimed Invention**

Even putting aside this very serious problem with the final Official Action, there are additional compelling reasons why *Teresawa* is not an adequate reference. The final Official Action asserts (see page 3, penultimate paragraph) that *Teresawa* teaches “textual globally individual name of services.” The Official Action points to figures 4 and 8 of *Teresawa*, and to column 7, lines 59-62. Again, on page 9 of the final Official Action, first paragraph, it is asserted that *Teresawa* globally guarantees service descriptor names because the names of programs listed in the electronic program guide EPG of *Teresawa* are globally individual. It is respectfully asserted that *Teresawa* has been misconstrued by the final Official Action.

*Teresawa*’s summary (column 1, lines 39-59) discusses the two basic aspects of the invention, both of which require still pictures (column 1, lines 47 and 56). As shown in Figure 4 of *Teresawa*, the user will select a picture, not a textual name. *Teresawa* says that “still-picture data (data stream) is *essential* for selecting the program” (column 7, lines 48-50, emphasis added). Although *Teresawa* does mention a program table that is unable to process still pictures (column 6, line 46), *Teresawa* is clear that the program table is displayed with still pictures (column 15, lines 38-43).

It is perhaps even more important for Applicant to now point out the very useful example found in FIG 8 of *Teresawa*, where the service\_name are displayed in the leftmost column. Those are names like “CNN” and “MTV.” Those are good examples of names that are absolutely not globally individual. A news service called “CNN” is available in most places in the world, but not all of these news services are the same; there are regional variants of “CNN” and “MTV.” The U.S., Europe, Asia, et cetera, each have their own local versions of these services, and these different versions do not have the same content and programming. These different versions are called “CNN” and “MTV” in their respective markets because these names are global brands (thus, each has the service\_name field set to just “CNN” and “MTV”). Normally, a single receiver is able to receive only one “CNN” and “MTV” service, which is the one for the region where the receiver is located. So, in each regional network, there is one service called “CNN” and this name is naturally provided to all receivers within that network. However, this name cannot be used as a globally individual identifying name, because in different regions it is associated with a different service and thus is not globally individual. A globally individual identifying name, according to the present specification, would be a name that globally individually identifies the particular service. It should be noted that this globally individual identifying name would not normally be displayed to the end user in an EPG; although, possibly, the user could enter it in a way similar to entry of URLs in a web browser. The names shown in EPGs are the usual brands of the services that people know them by, and these do not need to be globally individual.

In addition to names like “CNN” and “MTV” discussed above, *Teresawa* also references DVB service information, and explains the service\_id field. In the DVB Service Information standard (ETSI EN 300 468), it is defined that this service\_id is a 16-bit number, so it completely lacks any non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name which is at the crux of the present claimed invention. Likewise, *Teresawa* references the original\_network\_id and transport\_stream\_id, which are all part of the service identification data. This service identification data is numeric, is fully described in the DVB Service Information standard (ETSI EN 300 468), and is not comparable to anything in the present

claimed invention. The present claimed invention is the non-numerically descriptive (textual) globally individual identifying name.

An essential aspect of the present patent application is that the name is individually assigned to services and/or service components. This name is non-numerically descriptive and is easy for humans to understand and remember, and is also globally individual so that it uniquely identifies the service. Numeric identifiers of a service are, of course, known technology, and a novel feature of the present claimed invention is that the individual name is mapped to the numeric identifiers. The importance of the name information being "individual" is discussed in the application (e.g., page 7, line 23; page 12, line 32). Likewise, the "globally identifiable" feature of the name information is discussed at least by page 12 of the application, line 33. And, the importance of the name information being "non-numerically descriptive" (or textual) is discussed at least by page 6 of the application, lines 20-22 and page 11 of the application, lines 26-33, as well as by way of examples.

Again regarding *Teresawa*, it is evident from *Teresawa*'s abstract that the idea is to simply be able to move a cursor on a screen in order to make a selection. Regarding Digital Video Broadcasting Service Information (DVB SI), *Teresawa* describes only a known mechanism; DVB SI already contains a service provider name and service name in the service descriptor, and these names are not guaranteed to be globally individual in any way. For example, in Finland, one service might have "YLE" as the service provider and "TV1" as the service name. There is no guarantee that in some other country there may well be a different service with name "TV1" and the service provider might be called "YLE" by coincidence, and in fact such transnational variations are well known. Therefore, this existing name is only for information purposes to the end user but cannot be used as a globally individual identifier. The present invention is to use an identifying name such as "tv1.yie.fi" that is guaranteed to be globally individual to that service, being descriptive in at least a non-numerical way. *Teresawa* does not suggest why such a program number would be used in the manner of the present claimed invention.

**Comments Regarding Claim 9, Shoff, and Chaney**

The final Official Action discusses claim 9 and *Shoff* at the second paragraph on page 6 of the final Official Action, and also at the second paragraph on page 9 of the final Official Action. For the reason explained above, the names referenced by *Teresawa* cannot be used as part of URL-type addresses. Of course, the Examiner is correct that the Internet would not operate properly if URL's identified multiple servers, and that is precisely why the normal service\_name fields of DVB Service Information cannot be used as part of any URL-type address; there would be many different services in different markets that have the same name. This is why a new globally individual identifying name is needed, which is accomplished by the present claimed invention. While the concept of a "URL" has been known in the art of the Internet, a non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information has not been known in the art of MPEG data transmission streams.

The *Shoff* reference explicitly discloses that in order to apply the URL-based supplemental Internet content, the channel must be interactive, and if it is then the user launches a browser to activate the supplemental Internet content (*Shoff's* abstract; column 4, lines 55-60; column 6, lines 11-15; column 7, lines 9-11). In contrast to *Shoff*, the present claimed invention requires an MPEG data transmission stream which does not have to be interactive. *Shoff* does state at col. 2, lines 61-63 that the programs are non-interactive data streams, but *Shoff's* URL identifies only supplemental Internet content.

For the *Chaney* reference, similar comments apply. The SCID is a numeric identifier equivalent to the service\_id. The names of the services in *Chaney* are similar names displayed to the end user as the service\_name in DVB Service Information. These names are not globally individual identifying names, but rather the usual brands that the services are known by.

**CONCLUSION**

Applicants respectfully submit that the amended claims of the present application define patentable subject matter and are patentably distinguishable over the cited references for the

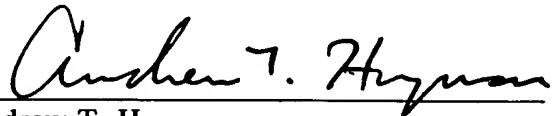
reasons explained. The rejections of the final Official Action of May 21, 2002 having been shown to be inapplicable, retraction thereof is requested, and early passage of claims 1-19 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Applicant would appreciate if the Examiner would please contact Applicant's attorney by telephone, if that might help to speedily dispose of any unresolved issues pertaining to the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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WARE, FRESSOLA, VAN DER  
SLUYS & ADOLPHSON LLP  
Building Five, Bradford Green  
755 Main Street, P.O. Box 224  
Monroe, CT 06468  
Telephone: (203) 261-1234  
Facsimile: (203) 261-5676  
USPTO Customer No. 004955

  
Andrew T. Hyman  
Attorney for Applicant  
Registration No. 45,858

**MARKED-UP VERSION OF THE CLAIMS SHOWING CHANGES MADE**

Please amend the application as follows, without prejudice, in order to expedite examination.

In the Claims:

1. CANCEL.
2. (Thrice Amended) Method of addressing at least one service among plural services, or for addressing at least one service component, in a data communication system having at least one data transmission network that is for transmitting information in at least one MPEG data transmission stream, at least one of the plural services including said at least one service component, the method comprising the steps of:
  - transmitting the at least one service from at least one of several service providers to the at least one data transmission network,
  - assigning identification data to each of the at least one service, which identifies at least an originating transmission network of the data communication system, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and the at least one service within the transmission stream, and
  - assigning identification data to the at least one service component for identifying the at least one service component as well as identifying a service for transmitting the at least one service component,
  - wherein the identification data assigned to the at least one service component is for serving as a basis to retrieve the data transmission stream, which is for transmitting the at least one service and the at least one service component, and to retrieve a location in the data transmission stream,
  - wherein the at least one service or the at least one service component are assigned [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and a

relation between the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the identification data, and

wherein, based upon the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the relation, at least one of the identification data of the at least one service or the at least one service component is retrievable.

3. (Thrice Amended) Method according to claim [1] 19, characterized in that the data transmission streams are data transmission streams complying to the DVB definitions.

6. (Twice Amended) Method according to claim [1] 19, characterized in that the name information comprises a service name and a service provider name.

7. (Twice Amended) Method according to claim [1] 19, characterized in that the service components are files transmitted in the DSM-CC data carousel.

8. (Twice Amended) Method according to claim [1] 19, characterized in that the service components are transmitted in a DSM-CC object carousel.

9. (Thrice Amended) Method according to claim [1] 19, characterized in that the name information are used as part of a URL address.

10. (Thrice Amended) Data communication system comprising at least one data transmission network for transmitting information on services in at least one data transmission stream, the system comprising:

equipment for transmitting at least one service of one or several service providers to the at least one data transmission network, the at least one service being assigned identification data which identifies at least an originating transmission network of the data communication system, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and the at least one service which is within the transmission stream,



means for assigning to the at least one service a [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information, and

means for forming a relation between the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual name information and the identification data,

wherein, based upon the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual name information and the relation, the service identification is retrievable.

11. (Thrice Amended) Data communication system including at least one data transmission network for transmitting information on services in at least one data transmission stream, the services including at least one service component and means for transmitting the services of one or several service providers to one or several data transmission,

wherein the services are assigned identification data which identifies at least an originating transmission network, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and each of the services which is within the transmission stream, and

wherein the at least one service component is assigned an identification data for identifying the at least one service component as well as identifying a service for transmitting the service component, and

wherein the identification data is for retrieval of the data transmission stream which is useful for transmitting the services and for transmitting the at least one service component, and retrieval of a location in the data transmission stream, the system comprising:

means for assigning, to at least one of the services and the at least one service component, [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information, and

means for forming a relation between the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the identification data,

wherein, based upon the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the relation, at least one of the identification data of the service and the service component are retrievable.

12. (Thrice Amended) Broadcasting device for transmitting at least one service in a data communication system wherein the data communication system includes at least one data transmission network for transmission of information in at least one data transmission stream, and wherein the at least one service is assigned identification data which identifies at least an originating transmission network, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and the at least one service which is within the transmission stream, comprising:

means for transmitting [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information for identifying the at least one service, and a relation between the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the identification data, to the data transmission network; and

means for transmitting the at least one service.

13. (Thrice Amended) Broadcasting device for transmitting at least one of a service and service component, in a data communication system which includes at least one data transmission network for transmission of information in at least one data transmission stream,

wherein the service, which is transmissible by the data communication system, is assigned identification data that identifies at least an originating transmission network, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and the service which is within the transmission stream for identifying the service, and

wherein the service component, which is transmissible by the data communication system, is assigned identification data for identifying the service component as well as a service for transmitting the service component, the broadcasting device comprising:

means for transmitting a [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information which identifies the service, and also identifies a relation between the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the identification data, to the data transmission network; and

means for transmitting the at least one of a service and service component.

14. (Thrice Amended) Receiver for receiving at least one service in a data communication system, the data communication system including at least one data transmission network for transmission of information in at least one data transmission stream, in which data communication system the service is assigned identification data that identifies at least an originating transmission network, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and the service which is within the transmission stream, the receiver comprising:

means for receiving [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information that identifies the service as well as a relation between the name information and the identification data, and

means for determining the service identification data based upon the relation between the [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information and the identification data.

15. (Thrice Amended) Receiver for receiving at least one of a service and a service component in a data communication system which includes at least one data transmission network for transmission of information in at least one data transmission stream, in which data communication system:

wherein the service transmissible by the data communication system has been assigned identification data which identifies at least an originating transmission network, a transmission stream within the at least one data transmission network, and the service which is within the transmission stream for identifying the service,

wherein the service component transmissible by the data communication system has been assigned identification data for identifying the service component and a service for transmission of the service component, the receiver comprising:

means for receiving [textual] non-numerically descriptive globally individual identifying name information identifying at least one of the service and the service component as well as a relation between the name information and the identification data, and

means for determining the service identification data based upon the relation between the name information and identification data.